

Home-Made Hay Press

I notice at different times requests regarding home-made hay presses. I enclose drawings of one which I call the "Yukon Emergency Hay Press," because it can be made wholly of wood and answers very well for the purpose where a better one cannot be easily obtained. It is properly a one-horse press, with end pressure and continuous feed. It is not a rapid

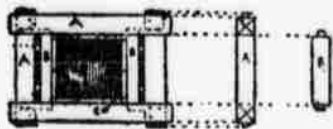


FIG. 2.

press, but two men, with a boy to drive, can bale four to five tons per day. Its bales may be any desired dimensions, but I find about 16x18x36 inches is the most convenient. This is the size represented in the drawings. With wild hay, bales of this size weigh from sixty to ninety pounds. While timothy, red-top and grain may be made to weigh from 100 to 125 pounds. It is just the thing for a farmer of small means to use on his own farm alone, as it is somewhat awkward to move about, although by sloping the ground sills it can be dragged by two horses short distances.

Fig. 1 represents the machine set up for use. Observe that it is staked down and braced like a threshing machine, and has a runaway at the front for the sweep to rest on, and that it is tied by the frame front to back, that it may not give when the pressure is put on.

Fig. 2 represents the end of the box, with its girders, AA, which are 4x4 inches. BB are movable blocks 3x4 inches, upon which the sides of the box are nailed, thus allowing the pressure to be slackened or tightened at will by the use of D wedges inserted in the inch space between A and B.

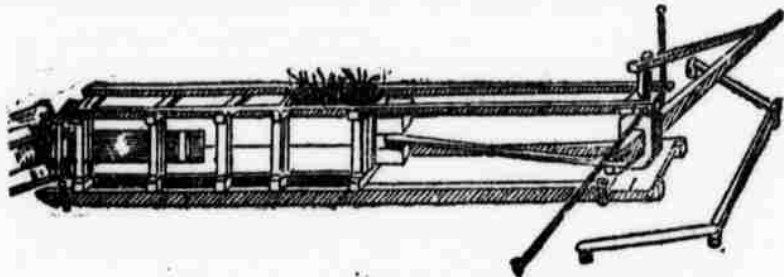


Fig. 1.

and driven in or out with a hammer.

Fig. 3 represents the upper and lower pieces of girder, showing the mortices, 4 inch for girder frame and 4 inch for movable block, only 1 1/2 inches deep.

Figs. 4 and 5 represents an improvement, consisting of four spring steel or iron bars, 1 1/2 inch wide,

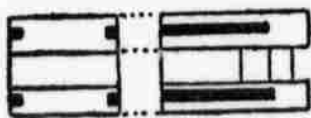


FIG. 4.

placed in the entrance of the press box and extending to innermost limit of shaft head, when working. The object being to catch the hay and hold it, thereby relieving the pressure from shaft and easing the tendency of sweep to fly back too quickly for horse. Fig. 4 shows the head grooved to admit springs, and Fig. 5 shows springs in position, as seen from above.

General Directions for Putting Together.

First of all place the base sills; these should be fastened together at the proper distance apart at three places, besides the blocks for sweep pinion at front end and may be done by sticks fitted into two-inch holes.

Now make upper part of frame to

match, excepting that the timbers should be sprung together at the front nearer the sweep pinion than those of the base for the purpose of better bracing.

Now place the box, which has previously been made, upon the base frame in such a position that when the shaft is drawn out to its full allowance the head will still remain in the entrance of the box four to six inches. Mark with pencil the position of the back of the rear, middle and front girders upon the base sills. Remove the box again and bore two-inch holes at these marks. Replace the box and insert in these holes stakes to join the upper frame. Now place the upper frame properly and bore holes for the stakes that join the lower frame; insert the stakes and drive together into one solid frame.

For putting box together, there are five girders or frames. First set the two end ones on two level pieces of

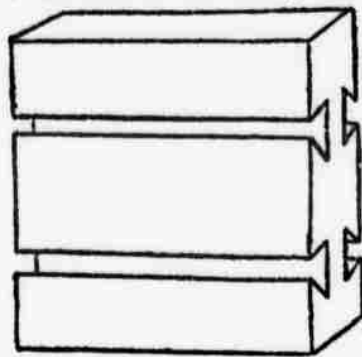


FIG. 3.

timber or poles to correspond to length of the box lumber. Now place second frame from the front three feet from first and a third frame two feet from the last, measuring from the front to front of second or frame girder. Divide the remaining distance for the fourth. Nail the bottom and top of box first solid between mortises in the frame, then nail the sides

not too tight so they will not move by pressure. Notes—The horse returns back at every half circle. The sweep should swing two feet past the half circle at end. In a general way, to operate, begin with front open and rear closed and gradually, as it becomes tighter loosen the rear and tighten the front; the rest must be learned by experience. The feeder uses his hands instead of a fork, and forms into a compact mass as he feeds. Bales 18 inches by 18 inches by 36 inches are preferred by some. Sheet iron or steel casings around pinion shaft saves wear. Telegraph wire makes good threading needle to bale with. A No. 20 wire is very suitable for this press. Two and a half inch gas pipe

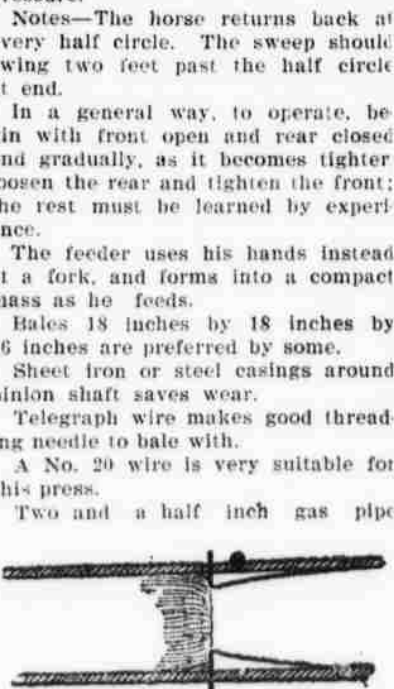


FIG. 5.

plugged with wood make good crank pins, although wholly wood will do.

The writer made his first from dry spruce poles, frame, box and all—H. B. W. in Montreal Herald.

FROM THE THOUGHT FOR NOTE BOOKS

DELLA AND TOM

The Story of a Silent Partner and a Friend That Helped.

Copyright, 1906, by Geo. E. Marshall.



She was the new typewriter girl and from a country home. Chicago had been a wonderful place in her imagination, as she would read about it and plan to live in it. Now she was here and earning money.

To her the city life was so new and exciting she had eyes and ears for everything, and noticed many things that city young people did not see or hear.

It is this excitement, caused by the newness of things, which induces country boys and girls to push ahead when they come to the city, and their stored up energy, due to simple country living, enables them to endure the extra amount of work the excitement leads them into.

Della was ambitious and naturally bright.

She was anxious to succeed and wanted to learn how to make the most of her time and money.

Early one Monday forenoon, before her employer had read his mail, a young man came into the office.

Della had nothing to do but read or watch her machine. She preferred to read, as she greatly enjoyed good stories and interesting articles. Yet she had heard that books contained second-handed information and that the best things were seen and heard, so she could not help but listen when the others began talking on a general subject.

They had finished their business, and her employer made this remark: "Tom, why do you like diamonds? I never owned one in my life."

Tom took a minute to think and Della waited with more eagerness for the reply than did her employer.

A minute is a long time to take to answer a question, but Tom was a thinker, and he took time to answer a question that interested him. Finally he said: "There are several reasons why. I have owned a fair priced stone ever since I began going on the road, though I don't wear it in sight all the time."

"I never carry them in my pockets for the sake of handling them, as a great American preacher is reported to have done, but I want one around me somewhere, all the time. I like a diamond because it is the most precious thing you can purchase."

"It is the visible representative of eternal truth."

"I own one because it is a permanent pleasure, an indestructible source of enjoyment; and it is a safe investment." Della wanted to ask where he bought them, but she did not dare to, and Tom went on to say:

"There is nothing else I can carry with me and enjoy, upon which I can so quickly and easily raise as much money."

"I have noticed my friends fool away little sums of money on short-

lived and often injurious pleasures, and I know from experience that these little sums count up during a year."

"The average person can buy a diamond every year and never know it, if they will concentrate the little sums of money that so easily run away."

Della and her employer had given close attention to Tom's reasons for admiring diamonds. Her employer thought Tom was full of explanations, and he was tempted to drop cigars and try Tom's plan.

Della was convinced. She watched the dimes, and boxed up those likely to go for foolish things. Soon she had sufficient to make a first payment on a beautiful \$100 stone.

Months rolled along, and without pinching herself on necessities or conveniences in the least, she paid for the precious stone. Paid for it with the little sums of money that usually go through one's fingers unconsciously.

The following year Della had a long sick spell. Her savings disappeared and her friends, spending their money as it came, had nothing with which to help her. She did not want to send home for money, yet she needed rest, and money for her doctor's bill and railroad fare.

Taking her diamond to the man from whom she purchased it, she found that he was willing to lend her \$50, without interest, taking the stone as security, and returning it as soon as she could pay back the money. This \$50 enabled her to pay what she owed, and go home for a good long vacation.

When she got back to her typewriter she learned that her employer had found out in some way how she had purchased and raised money on her diamond. He told Tom, and Tom suggested that the girl be given half pay during her sickness.

In a few days Tom made another suggestion, which was that he be given an introduction. He admired a girl that respected diamonds, and somehow Della could not help but admire Tom. She told him about her country home, and Tom had something to say about a dozen big cities with which he was well acquainted.

As Della had come well recommended and Tom was a favorite, the employer had no objections to their talking about diamonds. So they talked. They even took an evening for a talk.

Della got her friend, her first diamond back again. Then she got a diamond from Tom. And her employer would not be greatly surprised were she even to get Tom. At least she has written home that she wishes to spend a few weeks there to do a little sewing. If possible, Tom is more dignified and thoughtful than ever before.—Orville Slason.



Plans to Rest After Hard Life.

An interesting character is an old Mexican Indian woman, Mrs. Fermina Sarra, who has just sold a mine near Hawthorne, Nev., to an eastern syndicate for \$90,000. For years she has dressed in men's clothes and personally worked her claim herself, doing washing for prospectors and miners in order to secure necessary money. She says that she now intends to rest and enjoy the results of her long years of privation and hardship.

Seek to Force Hyde's Retirement.

Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York are said to be considering the advisability of forcing the resignation of James Hazen Hyde. This is because so much notoriety has attached to Mr. Hyde through disclosures made in life insurance affairs. According to report, Henry Morgenthau, the banker, who is one of the chief patrons of opera, has let it be understood that he is averse to serving on the board with Mr. Hyde.